

ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS

AND

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ENTOMOLOGICAL SECTION

ACADEMY OF NATURAL SCIENCES, PHILADELPHIA.

VOL. XII.

SEPTEMBER, 1901.

No. 7.

CONTENTS:

Kincaid—Notes on American Psychodidae.....	193	Coquillett—A New Anthomyid Injurious to Lupines.....	206
Harvey—Contributions to the Odonata of Maine, IV (continued).....	196	Rehn—A New Species of Dichopetala	207
Newcomb—A Trip to Montreal.....	198	Cockerell—A Peculiar New Type of Halictine Bees.....	208
Slosson—A Successful Failure.....	200	Editorial.....	210
Fox—Letters from Thomas Say to John F. Melsheimer, 1816-1825.—V.....	203	Entomological Literature.....	211
Newcomb—A New Chionobas from Maine.....	206	Notes and News.....	218
		Doings of Societies.....	219

Notes on American Psychodidae.

BY TREVOR KINCAID, University of Washington.

Psychoda alternata Say.

This species is evidently quite widely distributed, as specimens have been received from Pullman, in the eastern part of Washington, where they were collected by Prof. C. V. Piper, and no doubt occur elsewhere on the Pacific coast, although none have yet been taken by the writer in Western Washington.

Psychoda superba Banks.

Psychoda superba Banks. Canadian Entomologist, xxvi, p. 332 (1894).

Originally described by Mr. Banks, from Long Island, N. Y. Specimens of this species have been obtained from Battle Creek, Mich., where they were collected by Prof. J. M. Aldrich.

Psychoda cinerea Banks.

Psychoda cinerea Banks. Canadian Entomologist, xxvi, p. 331 (1894).

Psychoda pacifica Kincaid. ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS, viii, p. 143 (1897).

An opportunity was recently afforded the writer to examine specimens of *Psychoda cinerea*, which were described by Mr. Banks, from Long Island, N. Y. In 1897 the writer described a psychodid from Washington as *Psychoda pacifica*. At the time it was recognized that the latter was closely allied to *cinerea*, and careful comparison leads to the conclusion that the differential characters are not sufficiently stable to warrant its retention as a distinct species. It is evident that we have in this case an example of a very widespread and variable species, with a range extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from California to Alaska. A careful comparison of *P. cinerea* with the common European forms, *P. phalaenoides* Linné and *P. albipennis* Zetterstedt, would be of interest, as although probably not identical with either of these the relationship is evidently quite close.

***Pericoma ocellaris* Meigen.**

Some time since Dr. Hough sent the writer specimens of a psychodid collected by him in Maine. Since it differed from the described American forms, it was at first supposed to be new to science, but it was subsequently found to agree in all except a few superficial details with the European *Pericoma ocellaris* Meigen. This latter species has several striking peculiarities, the most remarkable being certain secondary sexual characters. In the male the basal joint of the antenna is greatly elongated, forming nearly one-third the entire length of this organ, the second joint is large and globular, while the third joint bears near its apex an oval scar, from which arises a dense sinuous tuft of hair. In the female the basal joint is of more normal length and the tuft of hair is absent from the third joint.

The principal difference between the American and European forms is in the arrangement of the hair patches upon the wings and other superficial details. Hence it has been decided to distinguish the American form as follows:

***Pericoma ocellaris* var *americana* n. var.**

♀. Length 2 mm.—Body brown, clothed with brown hair, except upon the dorsal arc of the thorax, which bears a dense vestiture of long white hair. Wings ovate, more than twice as long as broad, apex bluntly

rounded and terminating close beneath the end of the first simple vein; anterior bifurcation a little nearer the base of the wing than the posterior one. Vestiture of wings brown, variegated with white as follows: A large patch near the base on the anterior margin, a sinuous band crossing the wing from the end of the third longitudinal vein to the end of the seventh, a small patch at the tips of the second, third and fourth longitudinal veins. Fringe brown, variegated with white as follows: A large patch near the base on the anterior margin, a small patch at tips of first to third longitudinal veins, a patch on the posterior margin extending from the tip of the fourth vein to the tip of the seventh, and a small patch at the end of the ninth vein. Legs clothed with brown hair and scales, with several annulations of white upon the tarsi. Antennæ a little longer than the width of the wing, 16-jointed; basal joint cylindrical, four times as long as thick; second joint large, globular; third joint much smaller than second, ovate; fourth to sixteenth joints slender, fusiform, gradually diminishing in size; the joints clothed with scattered hairs. Ventral plate shallowly emarginate at apex, terminating on each side in a well-marked lobe; ovipositor straight, acutely pointed.

♂.—Antennæ differing from those of the female in that the basal joint is relatively much longer, forming about one-fourth the length of the entire organ; and the third joint, which is oval, bears near its apex an oval scar, from which arises a dense tuft of hair, the tuft being strongly bent in the middle, so as to assume a sinuous appearance. Genitalia conspicuous. Inferior appendages two-jointed; basal joint stout, twice as long as broad; distal joint nearly twice as long as basal, slightly curved, tapering to apex, which bears a tuft of upwardly projecting clavate setæ. Superior appendages not quite so long as inferior, two-jointed; basal joint stout, cylindrical; distal joint nearly straight, slender, about equal in length to basal, tapering to a rather acute point.

Hab.—Maine. (Dr. G. DeN. Hough).

***Pericoma californica* n. sp.**

♀. Length 2 mm.—Body brown, clothed with long gray hair. Wings ovate, twice as long as broad, apex bluntly rounded and terminating close to the tip of the second simple vein; vestiture mottled with dark brown and white hair; patches of erect dark brown hair upon the bifurcation and at the apices of the veins; patch of white hair entad to the posterior bifurcation and another ectad to the anterior bifurcation; fringe gray; posterior bifurcation closest to base of wing, the juncture between the main vein and the lower branch of the fork obsolete; length of wing 2.5 mm. Antennæ not one-half as long as the breadth of the wing; 17-jointed; basal joint cylindrical, slightly longer than broad; second joint relatively large, globular; third to seventeenth joint nearly uniform in size, cylindrical, slightly narrowed at each end. Ventral plate squarish at base, finely ciliate, broadly and deeply emarginate at apex, the terminal lobes elongate, with bluntly rounded tips; ovipositor long and narrow, nearly straight.

♂.—Genitalia conspicuous, clothed with gray hair. Inferior appendages elongate, two-jointed; basal joint stout, twice as long as broad; second joint swollen at base, tapering to apex, which is rounded and bears on its dorsal surface a group of six or more stout flattened setæ. Superior appendages as long as inferior, two-jointed; basal joint stout, cylindrical; second joint slender, slightly enlarged basally, curving gently upwards.

Hab.—Congress Springs, California.

The above species is described from specimens reared from aquatic larvæ by Prof. Vernon L. Kellogg of Stanford University. The immature stages were described by Prof Kellogg in the ENTOMOLOGICAL NEWS for February, 1901.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.

Figs. 1-5.—*Pericoma ocellaris* var. *americana*

Fig. 1.—Ventral plate of female.

“ 2.—Basal joints of male antenna.

“ 3.—Basal joints of female antenna.

“ 4.—Male genitalia.

“ 5.—Ovipositor of female.

Figs. 6-9.—*Pericoma californica*.

Fig. 6.—Wing of female, denuded of hair.

“ 7.—Male genitalia.

“ 8.—Ventral plate of female.

“ 9.—Basal joints of male antenna.

Contributions to the Odonata of Maine.—IV.

By (the late) F. L. HARVEY, Orono, Me.

(Continued from page 178.)

67. *Enallagma geminatum* Kellicott.

Taken in Bradley at Chemo Mills, July 26, 1899, on rocks in swift water. 8 specimens taken, 7 males and 1 female. One pair *in coitu*. Our specimens are larger than recorded by Kellicott, the abdomen being about 23 mm. long instead of 20 mm. The superior appendages seems to be longer, more slender, and the superior incision deeper, than shown in Kellicott's drawing. The specimens all have lateral black stripes on 8 and 9. The male *in coitu* has a blue spot and two small blue dots in the distal third of the dorsum of 7. All the other males have 7 entirely black. One specimen showed the blue